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Ampthill Rural District Council.

REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES

FOR

THE YEAR 1914.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present you with my Seventeenth Annual Report.

The Report on the whole is a satisfactory one, but in certain respects does not compare favourably with 1913. In comparison with that year we have a higher Death Rate, lower Birth Rate, and a much larger number of Infectious Notifiable Disease.

The population in the majority of the villages has remained about stationary since the last census until the outbreak of the War, since then there has been a steady diminution of the young adult population. Flitwick has, however, made an increase.

As stated in my last Report, I consider the Small Holdings Act has diminished the rural exodus in the purely agricultural villages. It is quite true that in some of these parishes the population has decreased, but the decrease would have been much more pronounced had the number of holders of land not been increased. One has only to look at the parishes in the centre of this area to see that this contention is right. In the parish of Shillington 200 acres were granted as Small Holdings, and there is still a demand for land in that parish.

I now give the population of the various parishes, with a comparison of the two last censuses.

	1911	1901		1911	1901
Aspley Guise.. ..	1277	1262 + 15	Liddington	502	515 — 13
Aspley Heath	572	462 + 110	Marston Moretaine ..	1025	973 + 52
Battlesden	66	72 — 6	Maulden	1101	1147 — 46
Clophill	916	893 + 23	Millbrook	201	218 — 17
Cranfield	1199	1239 — 40	Milton Bryan	199	182 + 17
Eversholt	609	574 + 35	Potsgrove	108	114 — 6
Flitton	463	449 + 14	Pulloxhill	419	395 + 24
Flitwick	1424	1029 + 395	Ridgmount	540	591 — 51
Gravenhurst	377	364 + 13	Salford	136	147 — 11
(Upper and Lower)			Shillington	1588	1629 — 41
Harlington	609	530 + 79	Silsoe	561	528 + 33
Haynes	676	746 — 70	Steppingley	254	273 — 19
Higham Gobion	76	59 + 17	Tingrith	129	151 — 22
Holcut	49	45 + 4	Toddington	1948	1962 — 14
Houghton Conquest..	535	571 — 36	Westoning	494	501 — 7
Husborne Crawley ..	365	397 — 32	Woburn	1122	1129 — 7

The district is almost entirely an agricultural one. There are however other industries, but these are of a minor character and employ a small proportion of the male inhabitants.

The geological strata are varied in character. On the North-west we have Oxford Clay, which covers that portion of our district occupied by the parishes of Houghton Conquest, Marston Moretaine, Lidlington, Cranfield, Holcut, and Salford. Further South, and coming into the district of Clophill, we have the outcrop of the Lower Greensand which extends to the extreme West of our area, passing through the following parishes, viz., Clophill, Silsoe, Flitwick, Flitton, Maulden, Millbrook, Steppingley, Haynes, Westoning, Eversholt, Tingrith, Ridgmount, Potsgrove, Aspley Heath, Aspley Guise, and Woburn. Still further to the South we have gault, which covers the following parishes, viz., Shillington, Gravenhurst, Higham Gobion, Pulloxhill, Harlington, Toddington, Milton Bryan, and Battlesden.

As in previous years, the District will be divided into sub-districts, viz.: AMPHILL, CRANFIELD, SHILLINGTON AND WOBURN.

DEATH RATES.—The total number of deaths in the entire district in 1914 amounted to 269, inclusive of those which occurred in the Workhouse at Amptill (10), Three Counties Asylum at Arlesey (9), and 4 which occurred elsewhere outside the District. This is an increase on last year.

As the population is 19,540, it gives a general Death Rate of 13·7, which compares unfavourably with 12·9 of the previous year, but is nevertheless well below the average for the past six years.

	Population.	No. of Deaths		Death Rate.		Infantile Mortality Rate	
		1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
AMPHILL.....	5,567	82	78	14·7	14·0	85·4	144·2
CRANFIELD	2,726	29	36	10·6	13·2	33·3	36·3
SHILLINGTON	3,518	50	50	14·2	14·2	86·5	78·4
WOBURN	7,729	97	104	12·5	13·4	55·5	91·6

The Tubercular Death Rate of the entire District is 81·8, which is a slight increase on last year.

The Infantile Mortality is 96·6, which compares unfavourably with 82·5 of the previous year.

There have been in the entire District—

32 Deaths under twelve months.			
4	„	between the ages of 1 and 2 years.	
4	„	„	2 „ 5 „
8	„	„	5 „ 15 „
7	„	„	15 „ 25 „
20	„	„	25 „ 45 „
45	„	„	45 „ 65 „
148	„	in persons over the age of 65 „	

As usual, considerably over half the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

CANCER.—The deaths from this disease amounted to 28, which is a slight increase on last year, when 27 were recorded. They are distributed in the sub-districts, viz., Amptill, 11; Cranfield, 2; Shillington, 3; Woburn, 12.

The disease does not show any appreciable signs of diminution in this District, as statistics of the six preceding years will indicate.

1908	...	29	1911	...	20
1909	...	36	1912	...	31
1910	...	22	1913	...	27

As in previous years, I shall again give the soils and sub-soils of the various parishes in which the cases occurred, although, up to the present I have been unable to discover any connection between soil and cancer as far as this District is concerned. In addition, I shall give the ages and organs of the persons affected.

- (1) *Aspley Guise*—4 cases. Soil is sand on the hills and clay in the lower parts of the parish subsoil, clay.
- (2) *Clophill*—1 case. Soil, sand; subsoil, gravel.
- (3) *Cranfield*—2 cases. Soil, clay; subsoil, clay.
- (4) *Eversholt*—2 cases. Soil, loam and gravel; subsoil, clay.
- (5) *Flitton*—1 case. Soil, sand; subsoil, sandstone.
- (6) *Flitwick*—6 cases. Soil, light gravel; subsoil, sand.
- (7) *Gravenhurst*—1 case. Soil, clay; subsoil, varied.
- (8) *Harlington*—4 cases. Soil, mixed; subsoil, sand, clay, and part chalk.
- (9) *Haynes*—2 cases. Soil, half clay, half sand; subsoil, sand.
- (10) *Shillington*—1 case. Soil, clay; subsoil, clay.
- (11) *Toddington*—1 case. Soil, marl and clay; subsoil, gravel.
- (12) *Westoning*—2 cases. Soil, very varied; subsoil, clay.
- (13) *Woburn*—1 case. Soil, lower greensand; subsoil, gravel.

The following were the organs affected—

Aesophagus	...	1	Liver	...	4
Bone	...	2	Pharynx	...	1
Bowel	...	7	Stomach	...	6
Bladder	...	1	Uterus	...	2
Breast	...	1	Tongue	...	1
Face	...	1	Neck	...	1

The number of deaths is equal amongst the two sexes, fourteen having occurred amongst each. The ages at which death occurred varied between 45 and 82.

INFLUENZA.—This disease, as usual, made its appearance, and the outbreak was of rather a severe character, 6 deaths having occurred, whereas only one was recorded in 1913.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Sixteen deaths from this disease have occurred, which is about the same as last year. In fourteen of the above the lungs were the organs affected. My council have taken the following steps in order to prevent the spread of the disease:—

- (a) All houses where deaths have occurred are disinfected.
- (b) Printed instructions are sent to all cases.
- (c) Pocket spittoons and paper handkerchiefs are given to all poor people affected with the disease.
- (d) Cod-liver oil is supplied to poor people, each case being judged on its merit. Milk is supplied by the Guardians; also Cod Liver Oil.
- (e) The Council defrays the cost of examination of the sputum in doubtful cases.

The County Council have not yet built a Sanatorium, but have sent several cases to Sanatoria. In addition, insured cases have been similarly treated by the Insurance Committee. Wooden shelters have also been supplied in cases where the environment is suitable.

Things have speeded up considerably since the appointment of Dr. Welch (Tuberculosis Officer) by the County Council. I have always found him most willing to collaborate with, and give help to medical men practising in this area.

I cannot do better than repeat what I said last year, viz., if the onslaught on this disease is to be successful, the treatment of all pulmonary cases will have to be grappled with. The disease will have to be diagnosed early, and the patient sent to Sanatoria, as the chance of a cure gets less and less as the disease advances. Advanced cases in small households will have to be removed from their surroundings in order to prevent its spread. There is, I know, a sentimental objection to this, but sentiment must be swept aside when the good of the community is at stake. It is the advanced cases, attended with considerable expectation that are the menace to the people that live in close proximity to them, early cases are much less dangerous. In a house at Maulden we have an advanced case kept at home, and sleeping in the same room as others, simply because the case was not likely to derive benefit from Sanatorium treatment. Surely the prevention of the spread of the disease is more important than the cure of individual cases. Of course, we should have kept the above case in a room by herself if such accommodation was available.

Other factors are necessary to prevent the spread and outbreak of this disease :—

- (a) More ample bedroom space, drier walls and lighter dwellings. These factors have been splendidly attended to in the roomy and substantial cottages which have been erected on the Woburn Estate, and to a less extent (fewer houses) on the Wrest Estate. The old picturesque thatched cottages are, as a rule, by no means models of sanitation. Having no damp-proof courses, and the ground floor, as a rule, consisting of bricks laid on the bare ground, they have a tendency to be damp. There is also insufficient altitude in the bedrooms, and the windows form a very small proportion of the wall area.
- (b) Veterinary inspection of cows at periodical intervals. This matter had better be taken in hand by the County Council, as it can be done more economically by them than by each Rural District appointing an Inspector.

The number of Tuberculosis Notifications received during the year (excluding those on Forms C and D) amounted to 31. Of these, two do not really belong to this district, being cases who had come to reside amongst us for a few weeks. All but seven refer to pulmonary cases. Six of the cases had an hereditary tendency to the disease.

BIRTH AND BIRTH RATES.—The total number of Births in the entire District was 331, which is a very great diminution on last year when 397 were recorded. This is by far the lowest number since the amalgamation of the Amptill and Woburn Districts, and gives a general rate of 16·9.

The Birth and Birth Rates of each sub-district are :—

	Number of Births		Birth Rates.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
AMPTHILL	117	104	21	18·6
CRANFIELD	60	56	22·0	20·5
SHILLINGTON	82	51	23·3	14·4
WOBBURN.....	137	120	17·7	15·5

Of the sub-districts, Cranfield has the highest, and Shillington the lowest; in fact, the latter's record of 14.4 is the lowest I have recorded in any sub-district, and is about equal to the Death Rate for the same area. Out of the total number of Births 12 were illegitimate, which shows that out of every 1000 births 36.2 were born out of wedlock.

The gradually diminishing Birth Rate is, I consider, one of the most disquieting features of my Report. From enquiries made during the last few years I am convinced that this is not due to lessened fertility of the people, but is almost entirely brought about by artificial preventive measures. The rather low wages in agricultural districts, and the difficulty in obtaining houses for a large family, are factors which tend to help in this diminution.

I now come to notifiable Zymotic Diseases, and am sorry to say the result compares most unfavourably with that of the previous year. Exclusive of Tuberculosis, the total number of cases brought to my notice was 122, whereas, in 1913 only 63 notifications were received. This is mainly due to outbreaks of Scarlet Fever in the following parishes, viz., Eversholt, Milton Bryan, and Woburn. We are, however, compensated by the few epidemics of non-notifiable disease that have occurred, whereas, in 1913 Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent in several villages.

CHICKEN POX.—With the exception of an outbreak of this disease at Silsoe, which necessitated the closure of the Mixed and Infants' Schools, there have only been a few isolated cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—Fourteen cases were brought to my notice, 5 occurring in one house in the parish of Maulden. In addition to these, two cases occurred at Houghton Conquest and Flitwick, and single cases at Haynes, Milton Bryan, Ridgmount, Toddington, and Woburn. Three deaths have occurred.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Five cases of this disease were notified to me. Three of these occurred in the parish of Shillington, and single cases at Haynes and Liddington. The Shillington cases I attributed to polluted water. The notification from Liddington was in regard to an imported case, the patient showing signs of the disease 3 or 4 days after coming into the parish. I was unable to account for the Haynes outbreak.

It is pleasing to reflect that a most satisfactory prophylactic has been discovered for this disease in the shape of anti-typhoid inoculation.

In order to prove this I will give you the following figures: Since the War began, up to the end of December, there had been in the British Expeditionary Force only 212 cases of Typhoid Fever, and of these 201 were unprotected men. Of these 201, 173 had not been inoculated at all; 28 had received one inoculation, or had not been inoculated for a period of over two years. Of the 212 men there were only 11 who had received the double inoculation. In addition to preventing the occurrence of this disease, it also has a marked effect on the mortality. Amongst the 212 men there had been 22 deaths, and all these deaths had been non-inoculated men, and not a single man had died of Typhoid Fever in the British Expeditionary Force who had been inoculated. These facts speak for themselves, and I unhesitatingly say anyone who attempts to persuade the soldier not to be inoculated is playing into the hands of the enemy. I am of opinion that the matter ought to be made compulsory amongst our troops.

ERYSIPELAS.—Thirteen cases were notified during the year. Again I remark that the notification of this disease is in my opinion absolutely useless.

MEASLES.—Not for several years have we been so free from this disease. No outbreak of any importance has occurred, and it has not been necessary to close any School on account of this disease. For several years in succession School closure has had to be resorted to until this year.

MUMPS.—The only outbreak of any importance of this disease was one at Husborne Crawley necessitating the closure of the School.

SCARLET FEVER.—It is in regard to this disease that we have such a large increase on that of 1913, and one that helps to seriously swell the list of Infectious Notifications. During the year 88 cases were brought to my notice, compared with 47 of the previous year. The year started with the continuation of an epidemic which commenced at Eversholt in 1913. 13 cases occurred in 1914, which together with those of the previous year amounted to 36 for that parish. In addition to this, cases have occurred in the following parishes, viz., Aspley Heath 1, Clophill 4, Cranfield 3, Flitton 1, Haynes, 1, Liddington 2, Milton Bryan 12, Pulloxhill 1, Ridgmount 12, Silsoe 7, Steppingley 12, Toddington 3, Woburn 13, Westoning 3, Eversholt 13. The type of disease is mild, only one death having occurred.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—For the sixth year in succession no case of this disease has occurred. This shews that greater cleanliness is exercised.

SMALL POX.—As usual, no case of this disease has occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH.—No epidemic of any importance has occurred, with the exception of one at Flitwick, which necessitated the closure of the Infants' School in that parish. No deaths have occurred from this disease.

ZYMOTIC DIARRHOEA.—The number of deaths which occurred from this disease amounted to only four, which is just one half of what occurred in 1913. This is rather remarkable, considering the dry weather that prevailed during the months of July, August and September. During these months only 4·005 inches of rain fell. Luckily this low rainfall was not attended with high temperature. Rain fell on 32 days. This disease is to a great extent preventable, and may be considerably lessened by taking the following precautions, viz.,

- (a) All food should be kept in a cool place, and protected from flies and dust.
- (b) Cleanliness in the household is another most important matter. The floors of all rooms should be kept scrupulously clean, as well as all articles used in the preparation of food. The feeding bottles of babies should be cleansed carefully every time they are filled.
- (c) Rubbish of any description should be quickly removed from the vicinity of houses. The insanitary open ashpit should in all cases be replaced by a sanitary bin.

During the year handbills were sent round to each household in the District detailing the danger of the fly nuisance. The good effect of this will be entirely neutralized if we allow open ashpits to remain, and I therefore suggest that your Inspector should carry out a vigorous campaign for their removal. In some instances, I believe, these receptacles are abused, as occasionally tenants have deposited the contents of their pail closets in them; if they were non-existent this material would be taken to their allotments.

The above precautions will not only lessen Zymotic Diarrhoea, but will minimize the fly nuisance as flies will not frequent a place in large numbers where their food supply is cut short.

The following Notifications (exclusive of Tuberculosis) have been received under the Infectious Disease Notification Act:—

Amptchill	{	Diphtheria.....	10	}	81	{	Erysipelas	4	}	19
		Enteric Fever.....	1				Enteric Fever...	3		
		Erysipelas	3				Scarlet Fever ...	12		
		Scarlet Fever.....	17							
Cranfield	{	Enteric Fever.....	1	}	11	{	Diphtheria	4	}	61
		Erysipelas.....	3				Erysipelas	3		
		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2				Scarlet Fever ...	54		
		Scarlet Fever	5							
						Shillington				
						Woburn				

I now mass the cases of the entire District and give the seasons of the year in which they occurred :—

1st Three Months.		2nd Three Months.		3rd Three Months.		4th Three Months.	
Diphtheria	7	Diphtheria	2	Diphtheria	1	Diphtheria	4
Erysipelas	5	Erysipelas	3	Enteric Fever	3	Enteric Fever	2
Scarlet Fever	33	Scarlet Fever	20	Erysipelas	3	Erysipelas	2
				Opthalmia Neonatorum	} 2	Scarlet Fever 19	
				Scarlet Fever			
	45		25		25		27

As mentioned in previous Reports, disinfectants and printed instructions are supplied gratuitously in all cases of Infectious Notifiable Disease, and at the end of the illness the rooms which the patient occupied are thoroughly disinfected with Formic Aldehyde, free of charge. If the patient is removed to Hospital the house is disinfected immediately after the removal. In addition to the above, houses where deaths have occurred from Cancer and Phthisis are disinfected. The precautions which are taken in regard to the latter disease have been previously mentioned in this Report. All Schools are disinfected should they be considered a factor in the spread of disease, either notifiable or non-notifiable. The cost of this is refunded by the County Council. In regard to Diphtheria, the Council defray the cost of Antitoxin when used as a prophylactic, in all cases. They also undertake the cost when used as a curative agent as far as concerns poor people, and, in addition, pay the medical men administering same 2/6 if patient lives within the one-mile radius, and 1/- extra for each additional mile or portion of a mile. Besides which, they undertake to pay for the examination of Diphtheric Swabs, and Widal's Reaction (for the detection of Enteric Fever).

The Rainfall is again included, as in conjunction with temperature it is a most important factor in the causation of various diseases, especially Zymotic Diarrhoea, also diseases of the respiratory organs. In rural districts rain is the chief flusher of our drains and ditches; also our water supply is dependent on it. The importance of this matter in regard to the public health cannot be over estimated.

Jan. in.	Feb. in.	Mar. in.	Apl. in.	May in.	June in.	July in.	Aug. in.	Sept. in.	Oct. in.	Nov. in.	Dec. in.
·925	1·755	3·725	·535	1·165	1·930	2·17	1·170	·835	2·415	2·61	6·515

Total for the year ... 25·750 in.

This is 5 inches more than last year, and about 2 inches above the average. The above was taken at Shillington with a 5in. gauge. Height above sea level 182 feet. The above is fairly typical of the rainfall over the entire sanitary area. Rain fell on 155 days. The most notable occurrence in the year's rainfall is that of December, when about one quarter of the yearly amount fell.

WATER SUPPLY.

Although the summer and autumn were very dry there have been no complaints of serious shortage in any of the villages. The supply to a certain extent was diminished in the parishes of Haynes and Marston Mortaine. The condition of things at the lower end of Lidlington is the same as mentioned in my last Report.

SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Nothing of importance in regard to the laying of sewers has taken place during the year. No new sewer has been laid, but improvements have been made to sewers in the parishes of Westoning, Cranfield and Flitton. I am glad to say a scheme of drainage for a portion of the Brache at Maulden has been definitely decided on, and the work will soon be commenced. This scheme is, however, not as comprehensive as it might be, as the whole of the Brache is not included, and there will still be several houses in that quarter without drains.

Very few of the large open ashpits which abound in some of the parishes of the District (notably Shillington) have been abolished. As previously mentioned in this Report, they constitute a considerable nuisance. Several dwelling houses, which previously had one closet to two, have now been supplied with one each, but still there are an immense number of houses left with this deficiency.

Last year I mentioned that there were several houses in the District which had the insanitary method of sink pails inside the house. Several of these have been altered, but not all. These are insanitary for the following reasons, viz.,

- (a) The contents are likely to overflow without the people being aware of it.
- (b) The contents are kept inside the house much longer than they ought to be.

Public scavenging is still carried on at Toddington, and no doubt conduces to the good health of that parish. Details concerning this matter are given in the Inspector's Report. In my Report of 1913 I mentioned that Woburn would be improved by a system of scavenging. I am glad to say this was organised and started during September last.

The Parish Council of Flitwick were asked to consider the matter of a system of scavenging for that parish. After debating the matter they came to the conclusion that it was not necessary, but asked that a Committee of the District Council should visit and view the proposed scavenging area. Members of the District Council, in conjunction with the Parish Council, went over the area, and it was proved beyond all doubt that a scavenging system was necessary. This will, I believe, be started some time during the year.

The following permissive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations are in force in this District :—

- Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
- Building Bye-laws in respect of New Streets and Buildings.
- Regulations under the Dairies and Milkshops Order of 1885.
- Bye-laws in regard to Slaughter-houses for the following parishes, viz. : Aspley Guise, Aspley Heath, Cranfield, Flitwick, Marston Moretaine, Maulden, Pulloxhill, Shillington, Toddington, and Woburn.

SALE OF FOOD DRUGS ACT.

Samples have been submitted for analysis from the following parishes :—

BUTTER	Aspley Guise, Aspley Heath, Flitwick and Haynes.
CHOCOLATE POWDER	Toddington.
COFFEE	Aspley Guise and Flitwick.
GOLDEN SYRUP	Flitwick.
MARGARINE	Aspley Guise, Toddington and Flitwick.
MILK	Aspley Guise, Flitwick, Liddington, Marston Moretaine, Toddington and Westoning.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS	Aspley Guise.

In not a single instance was adulteration discovered.

SCHOOLS.

The alterations to the School at Gravenhurst have at last been made, and are, I am glad to say, most complete and very satisfactory. A considerable amount of money was spent over this, but the result well justifies the outlay.

The Offices at the Ridgmount School, which were of the privy vault type, have been replaced by a variety of the earth type. The earth is thrown down by hand-scoops, and this to my mind, in the case of school children, is nothing like so satisfactory as the automatic system which depends upon the rise and fall of the seat. I fancy a large number of children will neglect to throw down earth, and in these matters nothing should be left to chance. I was sorry to see the large open ashpits had not been removed and replaced by sanitary bins.

It has been found that a drain ran under the School at Salford, and this, I am glad to say, is about to be remedied.

NUISANCES.

The total number unearthed is 619, which is a slight increase on last year.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Part of the parish of Shillington has been inspected, and the following parishes re-inspected, viz., Husborne Crawley, Millbrook, Fulloxhill and Woburn. These inspections and re-inspections create a considerable amount of improvement, and keep the Inspector in touch with the sanitary condition of this area. His efforts ought now to be mainly directed towards the entire abolition of the open ashpit, and seeing that each house has a separate closet of its own. At present a large number of houses have a closet in conjunction with one or more.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans for 42 have been received, which is a big reduction on the 64 of the previous year. Among these the majority, viz., 23, is the erection of houses in the parish of Flitwick. The remaining 19 are distributed over the parishes of Cranfield, Eversholt, Marston Moretaine, Maulden, Salford, Shillington, Westoning and Woburn.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Your Inspector has spent a considerable amount of time in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Act, having inspected 426 premises.

I will now give details required under Sec. 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909 :

Number of houses inspected	...	...	...	...	426
Number of houses inspected and found unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	0
Number of Closing Orders recommended	...	...	...	...	0
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	0
Number of houses repaired after Closing Order	...	...	...	...	0

General character of defects found to exist—Dilapidations.

There has been a slight improvement in the condition of the houses in most of the Parishes, but still there is a considerable amount to be done in order to bring them up to a satisfactory state.

The question of housing the working classes is one of great importance in agricultural districts. Without a doubt there is a lack of healthy, habitable dwellings in several of our parishes, add in connection with this I may mention the villages of Flitton, Clophill, Gravenhurst, Lidlinton, Maulden, Shillington, and Westoning. The absence of sufficient suitable dwellings in several parishes prevents us closing houses, as there is nowhere for the displaced tenants to go to, and a poor house is better than none at all. In some parishes where the houses are not suitable we have decided to recommend that they should not be occupied after the deaths of the tenants (who are very old people, and whose tenure of life is not likely to be long). The great difficulty we have to contend with is the impossibility of erecting suitable houses, which can be let at a rental which the agricultural labourer can pay. Wages have risen slightly, and I think the tendency is in an upward direction, still, what increase there has been is nothing like sufficient to keep pace with the increased cost of living, and therefore does not put the labourer in a more favourable position to pay an increased rent.

No fault can be found with the areas covered by the Woburn and Wrest estates, as here first-class cottages have been erected during the past few years, and are let at a rental which gives a small return on the outlay. This of course can only be done by wealthy landowners, and it cannot be expected that men with limited means should start building without an adequate return on their outlay. There have been several houses erected in the parish of Flitwick during the year, but these were not built for agricultural labourers, and in fact they would not be able to pay the rent required. There is something seriously wrong in the countryside when the agricultural labourer is in such a position that it does not pay anyone to build a house for him.

The present Housing Acts give District Councils the power to erect houses, but this Council, like several others, knowing it would saddle the ratepayers with a certain amount of loss, have not seen their way to do so. As the District Council do not care to undertake this matter, the State (whose duty it is to house its citizens) ought to find some way of grappling with this difficulty. The legislature might furnish the money and co-operate with the County Councils in this Housing problem. If this matter is to be seriously taken in hand, I think it advisable that the erection of new houses should be directly under the control of the central authority. Matters would be relieved to a certain extent if the Government built houses for their employees, viz., policemen, postmen, and others; also if the County Council did the same for their roadmen and other workmen. I see that the Hunts. County Council are proposing to erect 100 houses for their roadmen, and also houses for county police and school teachers, and to obtain the necessary powers they have asked the Local Government Board to confer upon them by order the powers of a Local Authority under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act as regards all rural districts in the County. Up to quite recently no answer had been received. If the reply is favourable, I suggest that the Beds. County Council should make a similar application, as that would, to a certain extent, supply the want for good healthy dwellings. At present the above workmen are living in houses provided by private enterprise, and are thus increasing the congestion. In some villages where small-holdings are fairly numerous I think the erection of suitable dwellings for the largest of the small-holders would, with the previous suggestions, practically settle the want, as at present several of them are housed in cottages which are most inconvenient for carrying on their business, and are thus placed at a great disadvantage. This would be a decided advantage both from an agricultural and housing point of view.

The type of cottage which I think ought to be erected is one which contains one large room on the ground floor, with small adjacent scullery, and three bedrooms (at least one of which should have a fireplace). I consider one large room to be preferable to two small ones, as the second one is used on such very few occasions. In parishes where there is a ready sale for market garden produce a quarter of an acre of land would be a decided advantage if let with each house, as it would put the tenant in a position to pay an economic rent. In any case, one eighth of an acre ought to adjoin each house, as it is highly necessary there should be garden space near at hand for the disposal of the contents of the closet pails. Another most important point, which in the past has been to a great extent neglected, is the position of the pantry. This has for the most part been placed under the stairs or in some out-of-the-way place, and very rarely has there been anything in the nature of ventilation. They should be placed adjoining an outer wall on the northern side of houses, and well ventilated. Another most important point is the water supply. Most houses in the rural districts have to rely on wells for this necessity. Under the circumstances, the water is very liable to pollution unless the sides are rendered impermeable to moisture for at least the first twelve feet. The neglect of this precaution has allowed contamination to take place in a large number of instances that I know.

We have a large number of cottages with only one bedroom, but these are in nearly every instance tenanted by couples or single persons. A considerable proportion of these are almshouses. The housing of the people of this country is a national question, and it is to the interest of the State that its citizens should be properly housed. Under the circumstances, I think it right that any loss which may be incurred should fall on the Imperial Exchequer. The largest number of these exist at Toddington, viz., 41, Cranfield, Maulden, Marston, and Woburn, each contain 20 or over. What is lacking in several of our villages is houses with three bedrooms. Until this deficiency is made good it is quite impossible to remedy overcrowding. The total number of houses in the entire District is about 5300, of which 4064 are rented under £16 0s. 0d. Of these more than one half have only two bedrooms. We have a few back-to-back houses scattered about in three or four parishes.

Administration of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, for the year 1914.

As usual, very little change has taken place during the year, with the result that my Report will be very similar to its predecessors.

The total number of premises is 181.

The total number of inspections is 308.

A few premises have been crossed off during the year, having discontinued trade.

FACTORIES.

Nineteen Factories, the chief of which is the Powage Printing Works, situated at Aspley Guise, but there are straw hat factories employing several hands, situated at Flitwick, Maulden and Toddington. The sanitary conveniences are satisfactory and sufficient in number, also there is ample provision for escape in case of fire. In addition to the above, we have others employing for the most part 3 or 4 hands, and situated in the parishes of Aspley Guise, Clophill, Eversholt, Flitwick, Harlington, Holcut, Ridgmount, Shillington, Toddington, and Woburn.

DOMESTIC FACTORIES.

One only, and that at Pulloxhill. Printing is the industry. No sanitary defects, and the condition of the premises is, as usual, very good.

WORKSHOPS.

The main workshops in the District are bakehouses, slaughter-houses, dairies, and houses where hat-sewing and dressmaking are carried on. The total number of workshops is 181, exclusive of dairies.

BAKEHOUSES.—We have 46 of them, and one or more of them are situated in the following parishes, viz., Aspley Guise, Aspley Heath, Clophill, Cranfield, Eversholt, Flitwick, Gravenhurst, Harlington, Haynes, Houghton Conquest, Husborne Crawley, Marston Moretaine, Maulden, Pulloxhill, Ridgmount, Shillington, Silsoe, Toddington, Westoning, and Woburn. The condition of these premises is on the whole very good, and with few exceptions very little fault can be found.

BUTCHERS.—These are 35 in number, compared with 37 last year. Two in the parish of Husborne Crawley have ceased business. They are situated in the same parishes as the Bakehouses, with the exception of Harlington, Husborne Crawley, and Westoning. Each year there is a steady improvement in the condition of these premises.

DAIRIES WHERE BUTTER AND CHEESEMAKING ARE CARRIED ON.—Very little fault is to be found with these premises from a sanitary point of view.

HAT-SEWING.—This is an industry which is carried on for a brief portion of the year, viz., the late winter and spring, and the number employed is about the same as last year. Workshops where this industry is carried on are situated in the parishes of Clophill, Flitton, Maulden, Toddington, and Westoning. The work is carried on in connection with the Luton trade. Very little fault can be found with the condition of these premises.

DRESSMAKING.—This industry is carried on in the following parishes, viz., Aspley Guise, Flitwick, Shillington, Toddington, and Woburn. The premises where this industry is carried on are satisfactory.

OUTWORKERS.

The houses where these people live are not systematically attended to, but attention is paid to anything drawn to our notice.

VACCINATION.

I will now give the Births and Vaccinations of each sub-district:—

	Births.	Vaccinations.
Ampthill	104	24
Cranfield	56	13
Shillington	51	8
Woburn	120	61

This gives a percentage of 32, which is still very low, but is an improvement on last year. The Woburn sub-district, as usual, has much the highest proportion of vaccinations. The low percentage of the entire District I attribute to the complete immunity this district has had from Small-pox for several years, and thus the people do not see the necessity for vaccination. There is always a prejudice against vaccination, and this is fostered by people who have no scientific knowledge of its good effects. In addition to this, recent legislation has made it easier to obtain Exemption Certificates.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.—As usual, we have had no occasion to use this Hospital.

HOSPITAL FOR DIPHTHERIA, ENTERIC AND SCARLET FEVERS.—Dr. Langham Garner, the Medical Superintendent of this Institution, has furnished me with the following account concerning its administration:—

"ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1914.—During the past year 126 patients have been treated, a greater number than in any year since the Hospital was opened, with the exception of 1906, when 153 were admitted. At no time during the year was the Hospital empty, though work was heaviest during the first three months, and again in September and October, when in addition to a considerable number of Scarlet Fever patients, there were four suffering from Enteric, a most unusual occurrence.

"SCARLET FEVER as usual supplied the largest number of cases, viz., 111. Of these, 23 came from the Urban District, 20 being admitted during January and February, at this time, owing to the demand upon our beds, the Small-pox Hospital was again used for Convalescent patients. From the Rural District 88 cases were received, viz., Eversholt 13, Aspley Heath 1, Steppingley 12, Ridgmount 12, Clophill 4, Liddington 2, Milton Bryan 12, Cranfield 3, Woburn 13, Silsoe 8, Westoning 3, Toddington 2, Flitton 6, and Pulloxhill 1. The most prevalent complications were Rhinitis, Adenitis, and Otorrhoea; but the most serious were those associated with Uræmic, convulsions 1, mental 1, rephritis, rheumatism, chorea and meningitis, 1, which in a girl (age 6) proved fatal. The worst cases occurred during the latter part of the year.

"DIPHTHERIA—11 cases, of which 5 came from one house in Maulden in January. The others came from Haynes 1, Flitwick 1, Woburn 2, and Houghton Conquest 2, of which 1, a child (age $2\frac{1}{2}$) died shortly after admission.

"ENTERIC 4; two (mother and daughter) from Stondon in September, and one male each from Liddington and Haynes in October. The disease was of a much more severe type in the men, and I regret to say that one case terminated fatally."

During the latter part of the year an Inspector from the War Office visited the Hospital, and inspected it, together with the adjoining grounds, with the object of seeing if it was possible to erect a temporary pavilion for the treatment of one of the major infectious diseases which may occur amongst the soldiers stationed in the county. The pavilion was to contain 14 beds, and be controlled by the staff of the existing Hospital. My Council considered the matter, and came to the conclusion that the existing water and sewerage system was not sufficient for the proposed addition. In regard to the former, I think the deficiency (if any) could have easily been overcome by the military fetching their water from Steppingley. In regard to the latter, the present works would be quite sufficient, provided not more than the number for which the Hospital was built was admitted into the main building. It was decided to admit soldiers stationed in Ampthill Park, suffering from the major infectious diseases, into the Hospital. It would, I think, have been better to have excluded or admitted all soldiers stationed in this sanitary area, as there seems to me to be no valid reason why soldiers stationed in Wrest or Haynes Parks should not be admitted if that privilege is to be allowed to the Camp at Ampthill.

Steady improvement has taken place during the year, and, as usual, your Inspector has got through an immense amount of work, but he was considerably handicapped during the earlier part by the illness of his assistant, who has now left the Council's employ and enlisted. Work has increased so immensely during the past few years, owing to the L.G.B. requirements, that it is in my opinion necessary for your Inspector to have a competent lad in the office, and also the help of a qualified assistant in grappling with the outside work.

Acreage (exclusive of area covered by water), 68,195. Census population, 19,543. Density of population, 1 person to 3·5 acres.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

Feb. 20th, 1915.

KILHAM ROBERTS, M.O.H.

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1914.

Summary of defects and other matters dealt with during the year :—

1.	Nuisances caused by Defective and Insufficient Closets	58
2.	" " " Ashpits	25
3.	" " " Drains	29
4.	" Damp Premises and Spouting required to Eaves	16
5.	" Accumulation of Offensive Matter	31
6.	" Overcrowding	2
7.	" Insanitary Pigsties and Fowl-houses	10
8.	" Defective Yard Pavings	14
9.	Dwellings requiring Cleansing and Limewashing	29
10.	" repairs to Roofs of Chimney Heads	26
11.	" sundry Structural repairs	72
12.	" with Insufficient Light and Ventilation	29
13.	" with Defective or Insufficient Water Supply	9
14.	Wells repaired and cleansed	7
15.	New Houses received Water Certificates	49
16.	Samples of Water Tested	36
17.	Rooms Disinfected after Infectious Disease	118
18.	" Plithisis	21
19.	" Cancer	29
20.	Schools Disinfected	2
21.	Insanitary Sinks	7
Total		619
Total for 1913		742

The above 619 cases were approximately in connection with 655 premises.

Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	5
Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	463
" Complaints received...	...	...	...	35

PAROCHIAL WORK.

SEWERAGE.—The usual repairs and small improvements have been carried on, but no new sewers have been laid during the year. Improvements have been made in the parishes of Westoning and Cranfield, and the outfall of a sewer at Mill Lane, Flitton, has been extended. The contract has been accepted for improvements to the sewers at Salford, and a new sewer is contemplated at The Brache, Maulden. The Parish Pond at Flitwick has been cleaned out.

SCAVENGING.—*Toddington*.—There has been no alteration in this work during the year, and the following figures give some idea of the work done and the cost of it :—

	Ashpits.	Ashbins and Boxes.	Closet Pails.	Closet Vaults.	Cesspools.
	230	5623	20992	186	7
Total for 1913	267	5242	18977	255	10

The total cost has been :—

Labour.....	£69 4 2
Establishment Expenses	12 0 2
	<hr/> £81 4 4 <hr/>

The average cost per week being £1 11s. 2½d.

WOBURN SCAVENGING.—A system of scavenging was commenced at Woburn in September of this year, and since that time a weekly collection has been made of ashes and household refuse. The cost for the four months has been £19 6s. 5d.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTIONS.

Part of the parish of Shillington has been inspected, and the following parishes have been re-inspected to ascertain if all the required repairs, &c., have been done :— Woburn, Husborne Crawley, Millbrook, Ridgmount, and Pulloxhill.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The half-yearly inspections of these premises have been continued as in former years, and two summarised reports have been presented to the Council.

Inspections made	...	...	...	308
Workshops required cleansing and whitening	...	...	...	38
" " work to floors	...	...	...	3
Overcrowded workrooms	...	...	...	2

Sixteen lists of Outworkers have been received, amounting to 93 persons in all. The certificates as to Fire Escape have been renewed to two Factories.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The following particulars are taken from my Report to the Council in September, 1914 :-

Number of premises Registered since the Regulations came into force (29th November, 1900)	223
Number of premises inspected this year	116
" " defective (Drains, Floors and Cleansing)	21
Number of Dairies having no defects.....	81
Number of Cowsheds " "	87

Seven persons have been registered during the year, and nine have become exempt. The approximate number of cows milked is 1759, being an increase of 53 on last year.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Plans have been received during the year for :—

- 42 new houses.
- 24 additions to existing buildings.
- 7 new drainage to houses.
- 1 temporary hospital.
- 1 re-erection of parish room.

The 42 houses are spread over the District as follows :—

1 Aspley Guise.	4 Eversholt.	2 Maulden.	2 Westoning.
2 Aspley Heath.	23 Flitwick.	2 Salford.	1 Woburn.
1 Cranfield.	2 Marston Moretaine.	2 Shillington.	

SUMMARY.

	Inspections.	Defects.
Nuisances, &c.....	1090	619
House to House Inspections in excess of above	426	—
Factories and Workshops.....	303	43
Dairies and Cowsheds	137	21
Total	1961	683
Total for 1913	2029	810

LEONARD FOSTER,

Flitwick, Ampthill,
25th January, 1915.

Inspector.

TABLE I.

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.			TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT		
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.	At all Ages.		Rate.
			Number.	Rate.						Number.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.
1909	19146	424	424	22.1	269	14.0		21	25	58.9	289	15.0
1910	19146	405	405	21.1	289	12.4		26	28	61.1	265	13.8
1911	19540	369	373	19.0	256	13.1	6	23	39	99.4	273	13.9
1912	19540	381	382	19.5	242	12.3		28	25	65.3	270	13.8
1913	19540	394	397	20.3	233	11.9	5	25	33	82.5	253	12.9
1914	19540	329	331	16.9	249	12.7	4	23	32	96.6	268	13.7

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water).

Total population at all ages
Number of inhabited houses
Average number of persons per house

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.		NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
		At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4		
			Under 1	1 to 5.	6 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.						65 and upwards
Small-pox	...	...								1	2	3	4	11
Cholera	...	...										
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	...	14								10			4	
Erysipelas	...	13								3	3	4	3	
Scarlet fever	...	88								17	5	12	54	87
Typhus fever	...													
Enteric fever	...	5		1	1	2		1		1	1	3		4
Relapsing fever	...													
Continued fever	...													
Puerperal fever	...													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	2	2								2			
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	25			2	5	13	5		6	6	3	10	
Other forms of Tuberculosis...		6			3	1	1		1		2	1	3	
Totals	...	153	2	1	6	8	14	6	1	37	19	23	74	102

Isolation Hospital, at Steppingley, for Diphtheria, Scarlet and Enteric Fevers Accommodation. Total available beds, 20.

Hospital for Small-pox at Steppingley. Total available beds, 8.

TABLE III.

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF RESIDENTS WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON-RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	
	All ages.	Under 1	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		65 and up-wards.
All causes { Certified Uncertified	261 7	30 2	4	4	8	7	19 1	43 2	146 2	
Enteric Fever ...	1					1				1
Small-pox ...										
Measles ...										
Scarlet fever ...	1				1					1
Whooping-cough ...										
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3			1	2					1
Influenza ...	6	1	1		1			1	2	
Erysipelas ...										
Cerebro-Spinal Fever...										
Organic Heart Disease ...	29	1						7	21	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	14					2	6	5	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ...										
Other Tubercular diseases ...	2				2		1		1	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	3							1		
Cancer, malignant disease ...	28							10	18	
Bronchitis ...	26	3	1					3	19	
Meningitis ...	4	2		2						
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	7	2		1		1	1		2	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...										
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	4	2	1						1	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...										
Alcoholism ...										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1							1		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	6					1	1	3	1	
Puerperal Fever ...										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	1						1			
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	17	17								
Violent deaths, excluding Suicides ...	6	1					4		1	
Suicides ...	1						1			
Other Defined Diseases ...	63	3	1		2	1	4	13	39	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	45					1	1	1	42	
	268	32	4	4	8	7	20	45	148	5

TABLE IV

AMPTHILL RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. { Certified 18, Uncertified 1	18		1			2	2	2	5	30
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Diphtheria: Croup...										
Whooping Cough ...										
Diarrhoea							1		2	3
Enteritis										
Tuberculous Meningitis...										
Abdominal Tuberculous										
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...										
Congenital Malformations ...	2				2					2
Premature Birth ...	7				7	1				8
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	7				7					7
Atelectasis										
Injury at Birth ...										
Erysipelas										
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) }								2		
Convulsions...										
Gastritis										
Bronchitis						1			2	3
Laryngitis										
Pneumonia							1			1
Suffocation, overlaying									1	1
Other Causes ...	2		1		3	1			1	5
	18		1		19	2	3	2	6	32

Births in the year { legitimate, 331.
illegitimate, 12.

Deaths in the year { legitimate infants, 30
illegitimate infants, 2

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914,
FOR THE
Rural District of Ampthill,
On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FABRIC, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	3		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	305	43	
Workplaces			
Total	308	43	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	38	38		
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...	2	2		
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances ...	3	3		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...				
(Sec. 22 not adopted.) { unsuitable or defective ...				
not separate for sexes ...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100) ...				
Other offences ...				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report.)				
Total ...	43	43		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK. (1)	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.								Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises. (12)	OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils. (8)	Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists. (9)	Prosecutions.			Instances. (13)	Notices served. (14)	Prosecutions. (15)	Instances. (16)	Orders made (S. 110). (17)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110). (18)
	Twice in a year.		Once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists. (10)	Failing to send lists. (11)							
	Lists. (2)	Outworkers. (3) (4)	Lists. (5)	Outworkers. (6) (7) Con- tractors Work- men.											
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning and washing Lace, lace curtains and nets Furniture and Upholstery Fur pulling Umbrellas.. .. Paper Bags and Boxes Brush making Stuffed Toys File making Electro Plate Cables and Chains Anchors and Grapnels Cart Gear Locks, Latches and Keys TOTAL			16		93										

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Bakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Butchers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Builders...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hatmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Painter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bootmaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundry...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cabinet Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butchers' Outfitter	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of workshops on Register							181

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	}
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	1

KILHAM ROBERTS,
Medical Officer of Health.